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Scott Says Text Of Tapes Shows Shabby Conduct

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., up to now a staunch public defender of President Nixon, said today that he finds the conduct revealed in the White House transcripts of "taped conversations between the President and high aides a "displorable, shabby, disgusting and immoral performance" by each of those "who participated in the conversations."

The GOR leader, who said he had read 800 of the more than 1,200 pages of transcripts released by the White House, had no opinion whether the transcripts implicate or clear the President of wrongdoing in the Watergate affair. He asserted that his reading so far has resulted in no conclusions "as to criminality."

But he said he is "enormously distressed that there was not enough showing of moral indignation" by White House figures in their taped discussions of the Watergate scandal.

"Suspension of Judgment"

In a later statement, he told the Senate, "I will not take a position supporting any action which involved any form of immorality or criminality as the transcripts indicate. At the same time, I call for a suspension of judgment. I hope that all of us will assume the presumption of innocence and that we will withhold our judgment as to specific individuals, pending the operation of our great constitutional system. It works, it always has, it will this time."

Despite his stress on withhold judgment on criminal culpability, his comments appear to represent a backing away from his earlier strong public defenses of the President, signaling the deepening gloom of GOP loyalists on Capitol Hill on the whole developing course of the Watergate investigation and impeachment proceedings.

Sen. Scott's view was quickly endorsed by the House minority leader, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona. "I wouldn't quarrel with it," he said. Rep. Rhodes added that while he has "not yet seen anything" in the transcripts, "I can see some areas in here where, if you really wanted to do it, you could say this adds up to [an impeachable offense] but I haven't done it myself."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, told newsmen that from what he had heard of his colleagues' reactions, there was deep concern and disappointment over the tenor of inner White House conversations as shown in the transcript.

Discussions of Revenge

He said that senators were particularly troubled by the discussions of political revenge against so-called White House tapes. His staff has said that failure to comply could be an impeachable offense.

The White House had previously indicated it would not give the Judiciary Committee any more Watergate tapes or transcripts, but it had made no flat turnaround as Mr. St. Clair did today.

There had been some indication yesterday that an accommodation might be worked out over Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski's subpoenas for 64 Watergate tapes. But Mr. St. Clair said today that Mr. Nixon has turned this down and instructed Mr. St. Clair to move forward with his motion to quash Mr. Jaworski's subpoenas.

The reason for the President's decision to turn over more Watergate materials, said Mr. St. Clair, is that "the President has made available to the public what he believes is the full Watergate story."

Many of the 76 tapes requested by the Judiciary Committee and the 64 subpoenaed by Mr. Jaworski are the same. They cover a period of about a year, starting on June 20, 1972, three days after the break-in at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

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Sen. Hugh Scott

Nixon Bars Releasing of More Tapes

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—President Nixon will not turn over any more records of taped White House Watergate conversations to the House Judiciary Committee, or to the Watergate special prosecutor, James St. Clair said today.

Mr. St. Clair, the President's lawyer, told newsmen that if the House Judiciary Committee issued a subpoena demanding 76 more Watergate tapes, which it has requested for its impeachment inquiry, the President would not comply. "Then we would have a confrontation," said Mr. St. Clair. He added that he did not believe refusal to comply would be an impeachable offense.

Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., said that he believed the committee "will be adamant in seeking this material." This was a clear indication that he expects to subpoena the tapes. His staff has said that failure to comply could be an impeachable offense.

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At the end of their three-hour meeting at the palace of President Makarios, a high American official said Mr. Kissinger believed the Russians would not pose obstacles to the disengagement.

The official said the Russians wanted to demonstrate by the meeting that they, too, are a part of the negotiations. Mr. Grromyko had been meeting with Syrian

In Drive for Golan Disengagement

Kissinger Sees Grromyko, Israelis

JERUSALEM, May 7 (UPI).—

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held a quick meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Grromyko on Cyprus today and then flew back here to get a new Israeli compromise proposal for a military disengagement with Syria.

It was the beginning of a crucial 48 hours for Mr. Kissinger's mission to the Middle East. A high official said aboard his plane that by the end of it he should know better whether he can complete the disengagement agreement on this trip.

The official said it was "very likely" that Mr. Kissinger would make some progress now and have to return to complete the accord later.

Mr. Kissinger will fly to Damascus tomorrow with what was expected to be an offer by Israel

to withdraw from something more than the territory it captured in the October war—in return for Syrian concessions and a disengagement agreement.

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The Israeli government faces opposition at home to any compromise. The cabinet is still meeting tonight when Mr. Kissinger flew back from Cyprus.

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Trade Restrictions by Italy Approved by EEC Partners

BRUSSELS, May 7 (UPI).—Italy's partners in the European Common Market today reluctantly approved trade restrictions designed to discourage imports.

Italy's anti-importation measures—which apply to 400-item list covering almost all manufactured goods and farm produce—went into effect today.

Market officials said that by the end of the day hundreds of trucks carrying goods for import into Italy were lined up at Italian border posts.

Mr. Ertl said, "We have warned the Italians that this might

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Israel says clashes on Golan Heights continue on reduced scale. Page 7.

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Brandt's Party Chooses Schmidt

(Continued from Page 1)
leaved him of his duties, as the 60-year-old chancellor had requested in a two-paragraph handwritten letter last night.

Shortly after 8 a.m. today, the Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, who is acting as chancellor at Mr. Brandt's request until the May 16 election, presided over a 17-minute cabinet meeting and informed his colleagues there that their resignations also became effective with their leaders.

Mr. Brandt did not attend, and Mr. Schmidt was still in Hamburg.

Mr. Scheel, who reaffirmed his intention this morning of running

for the presidency to succeed Mr. Heinemann on May 15, read the following letter from Mr. Brandt, dated May 6:

"Dear colleague, Mr. Scheel,
As you know, I have informed the President this evening that I am assuming political (and also personal) responsibility for negligence in connection with the Guillaume spy affair, and resigning from the office of chancellor.

"Meanwhile, I am informed that the President has taken my resignation into account. I assume that the decisions necessary until the election of a new chancellor can be taken care of tomorrow.

"Please be so good, dear colleague, to give the cabinet my heartfelt thanks for their cooperation and to give each of them my very best wishes.

"Yours, Willy Brandt."

Mr. Scheel then told the cabinet that he had been discovered in the summer of 1973 but allowed to remain in his position in the chancellery until he discovered he was being followed on the way back from a vacation on April 23.

After the arrest, a round of mutual accusations took place, with officials and aides of Mr. Brandt, accusing each other of "negligence" in ignoring suspicions about Guillaume that dated from before he fled from East Germany to the West, posing as a refugee in 1956. Mr. Brandt put a stop to that with his assumption of responsibility for negligence in his letter of resignation last night.

Whether Mr. Brandt's departure will mean a shift in Bonn's policy of relaxing tensions with the Communist governments to the east was a subject of concern today to Soviet and other Eastern European diplomats and political leaders here with the Israelis in the last few days.

Russia Backs Syria

MOSCOW, May 7 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today reiterated its demand that a Middle East settlement be based on total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands it has occupied since the 1967 war.

Reporting on the visit to Damascus of Mr. Gromyko, just before he went to Cyprus to meet Mr. Kissinger, Tass news agency said the Russians agreed with the Syrians that the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli troops "must be regarded as a step on the way to the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands."

A government communiqué said Mr. Gromyko had declared the Soviet Union's full support for the Syrian attitude toward any troop disengagement on the Golan Heights.

The deputies cheered and gave him a bunch of red roses.

Egon Bahr, one of Mr. Brandt's closest advisers since his years in the late 1950s and early 1960s as mayor of West Berlin, was so moved that he wept.

For the time being, Mr. Brandt told the deputies, he would not resign from his position as head of the party, which faces a crucial state election in Lower Saxony on June 9.

But close associates said they did not know what Mr. Brandt would do next. And he has still not given the public a detailed account of his reasons for resigning. "I can't imagine that the chancellor would remain silent on this," Mr. Von Wechmar said at a press conference this after-

noon. "I suppose he'd find a time and place for a complete explanation."

Mr. von Wechmar did not comment on reports in the conservative opposition press that Mr. Brandt was resigning because Guillaume had evidence of extramarital activities. "I will not pass on or comment on rumors," he said. Another aide to Mr. Brandt had a stronger comment: "Garbage."

Architect of Ostpolitik

Mr. Brandt, the architect of the Ostpolitik that brought West German relations with the German Communist state to the east and with the Soviet Union, and won for him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971, was in the end the victim of a Communist agent from East Berlin.

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Later in the morning, Mr. Brandt met with Social Democratic members of the Bundestag and told them, "My resignation is a result of my experience in office, my respect for the unwritten rules of democracy, and to prevent my personal and political integrity from being destroyed."

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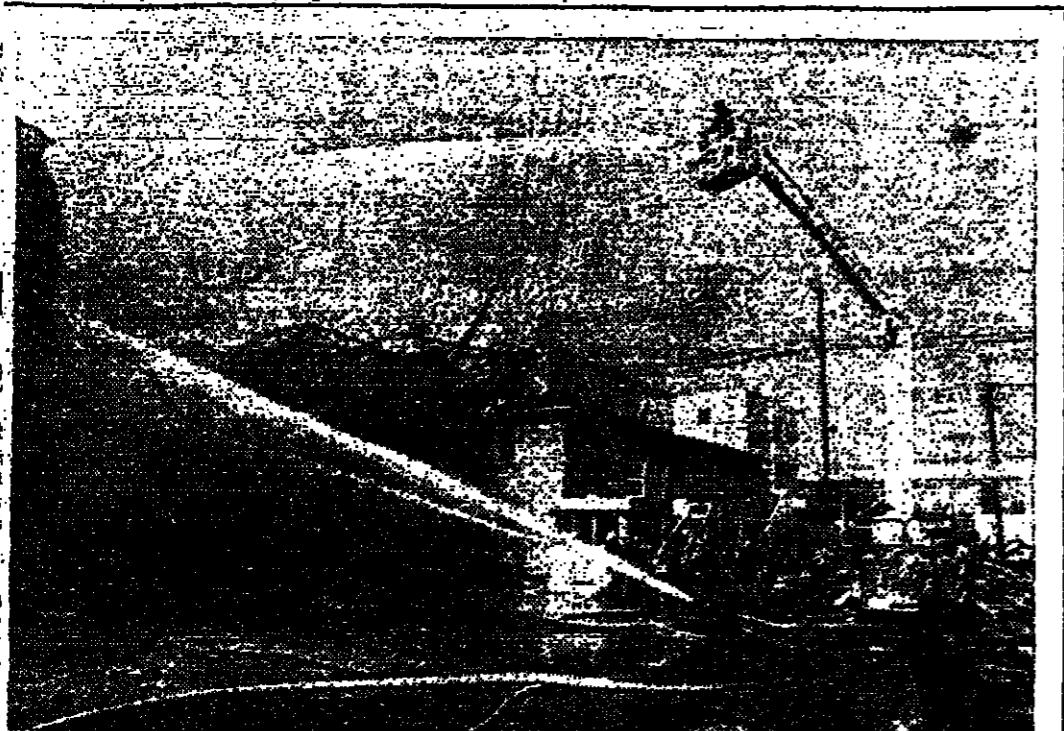
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United Press International
Fire hoses are directed at the ruins of the Samuel Goldwyn Studios in Hollywood.

Fire Wrecks Two Goldwyn Sound Stages

HOLLYWOOD, May 7 (UPI).—A fire destroyed two sound stages at the renowned Samuel Goldwyn Studios yesterday, injuring three persons and routing scores of others from the filming of a children's television show.

It was one of Hollywood's first studio fires since 1958, when a blaze at the same studio destroyed the film set of "Porgy and Bess," causing \$5 million damage.

A force of 250 firemen fought yesterday's blaze for four hours. It broke out in Studio 5 during the filming of the children's show "Sigmund and the Sea Monsters" when one of the monsters was about to emerge from a fiberglass "cave."

Smoke from the blaze billowed thousands of feet above the small studio on Santa Monica Boulevard.

Smoke began to belch from the cave and flames shot out.

"We ran for our lives," said director John Carr, one of 60 persons on the set at the time. "Then the walls came tumbling down."

The Los Angeles County Fire Department said the cause of the blaze apparently was a short circuit that occurred when a light was switched on.

"The loss could run over \$2 million," a Fire Department spokesman said.

Sound stages 4 and 5 were destroyed and executive offices in a three-story building adjacent to it were heavily damaged.

Smoke from the blaze billowed thousands of feet above the small studio on Santa Monica

Boulevard and was visible throughout much of the city.

Samuel Goldwyn, who died in January, founded the studio half a century ago. The 10-acre facility was the site for such films as the Oscar-winning "The Best Years of Our Lives" and Mr. Goldwyn's last movie, "Porgy and Bess," made in 1958.

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Ready for Confrontation

Nixon Decides Not to Release More Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)
tapes for prosecution of Watergate cover-up trials involving members of Mr. Nixon's former top staff which are scheduled to begin in September.

Mr. St. Clair did not turn down Judiciary Committee's separate request for taped White House conversations on the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s settled anti-trust suit or on the question of whether the dairy industry made campaign contributions in exchange for higher milk-prices. He said: "We don't believe any of these tapes exist, we will look."

White House release of the 38 edited transcripts last week was precipitated by the Judiciary Committee's subpoena naming 42 Watergate tapes. The White House contended that its constituted compliance with the subpoena, but the committee insisted it did not because it failed to hand tapes, not read transcripts for prosecution.

Now, Mr. St. Clair has announced in advance that the White House will not comply with a subpoena if it is issued. A committee has decided that has no practical way to enforce a subpoena, except perhaps making it an impeachable offense.

Mr. St. Clair told newsmen that the only basis for further requests would be a desire by some to end the presidency, and the evident is not going to stand it."

Meanwhile, the Senate Watergate committee said yesterday it still needs five subpoenaed House tapes, despite President Nixon's release of edited transcripts of taped conversations. The Senate committee in a statement called Mr. Nixon's transcripts "suspect" and "neither complete nor accurate." The committee had asked the senators at stake they still have in the fight in light of disclosures already made, including the transcripts.

In a related incident today, presidential counsel Fred Buzhardt and Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., who conducted the interrogation, said never, that the President's answers most questions a session focused on his colleague of the use of a \$100,000 sum from billionaire Howard H. Hughes. The money was in two installments given in 1968 and to Charles [Bebe] Rebozo, Nixon's close friend, last week. Gen. Alexander Haig, President's chief of staff, pressed a letter from the President to invoke executive privilege in refusing to answer all questions put to him by the committee.

Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W. Va., said alcoholism one of the leading causes of death, loss of work and highway accidents.

The committee sought tapes covering five presidential conversations in a subpoena issued last July 23. Yesterday, it said that the tapes still are needed if the committee is "to inform the public of the extent of corruption in the executive branch."

The committee said that even the incomplete versions of the conversations covered in the transcripts vindicate its claim that the tapes are needed. The committee said that it is essential that it have a complete and accurate account of the conversations.

The memorandum submitted to the court called attention to the notation at the end of a Sept. 15, 1972, transcript that said, "Further conversation following unrelated to Watergate."

"We know, however, that use of the IRS [Internal Revenue Service] to investigate administrative enemies such as [former Democratic party chairman] Lawrence O'Brien was discussed," the committee said.

Democrats are putting their hopes of a net gain nationally in Utah and Vermont, where Republicans are retiring. They also say they have a chance at unseating Senators Bob Dole of Kansas and Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma. They would be happy, however, to score a net gain of two or three seats and they would be surprised to gain the

No Big Gain in Senate Is Likely for Democrats

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—Republicans will be hard-pressed to hold their 42 Senate seats in the election this fall, but Democrats seem nowhere near the 16-seat gain they could need for 57 votes a two-thirds majority and a theoretically "retro-proof" Senate.

Among leaders of both parties, the surprise at this stage of the Senate campaign is the number of contests that have not developed. For all the turbulence of Watergate so far, and of the impeachment battle that still lies ahead, political professionals here and in the 34 states with Senate races forecast only a modest shift.

The vulnerable Republicans are believed to be Senators Edward Gurney of Florida, Marlow Cook of Kentucky and Milton Young of North Dakota. The weak Democrats are considered Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana and Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio. The retirement of Sen. Alan Bible of Nevada puts a third Democratic seat in jeopardy.

Former astronaut John Glenn is challenging Sen. Metzenbaum in a Democratic primary that is being held today.

In other senatorial primaries today, Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., faces a challenge from John Taylor, a businessman, and North Carolina voters are selecting nominees to run for the seat of Democrat Sam Ervin Jr., who is retiring.

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Eisenhower Era.

Democrats are a little puzzled that their goals are not higher. Once they imagined that 1974 would be like 1968, the last midterm election of the Eisenhower era, when they gained 13 seats in the Senate, 47 House seats and five governorships. Rising unemployment and the threat of recession hang over this year, as they did over 1968; this year, in addition there is record inflation and Watergate.

But Democrats, like Republicans, have a curious problem—reluctant candidates. The Senate, "the most exclusive club in the world," appears not to be the attraction it once was. Governors Thomas Salmon of Vermont and Mike O'Callaghan of Nevada, both Democrats, had the chance to run as strong favorites for open Senate seats, but decided to run for re-election instead.

In New Hampshire, the most formidable Democrats to succeed Sen. Norris Cotton, a retiring Republican, are said to be William Dunphy, a hotel executive, and Mayor Sylvio Dupuis of Manchester. Both have resisted party pressures to run.

Republicans have the problem to an even greater degree. At least a dozen men who might have made impressive Senate candidates, had the Nixon administration and the Republican party been prospering, have decided not to run.

Westmoreland, Hickel

Two "stars" who are running—retired Gen. William Westmoreland in South Carolina and former Interior Secretary Walter Hickel in Alaska, are seeking governors.

Six senators—three Republicans and three Democrats—have chosen not to run for re-election.

Because of virtual defaults by both parties, half of the 34 Senate elections this year are at best token contests. Sen. Allen, a George Wallace Democrat, will not even have a token Republican

Je Reviens

Opponent. At least 16 other senators—13 Democrats and three Republicans—will have nominal opponents.

For example, if George Burdett, a former state representative and highly respected Chicago lawyer, beats Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d in Illinois, no one will be more surprised than Mr. Burdett. He became the Republican organization's stand-in after Rep. John Anderson, Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. ambassador to NATO and U.S. Attorney General William Scott decided that 1974 was not the year to challenge one of the more popular names in Illinois.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, Connecticut Democrat, is facing four Democratic challengers. Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho and Daniel Inouye of Hawaii are on re-election in 1968 with 43 percent of the voter might have been unbeatable even in a good Republican year. But in three other Western races, the Democratic walk-overs seem to result largely from the political misfortunes of the Nixon White House.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel, who had been rated an underdog against former Gov. Hickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Nixon Aide Says 'Sweeping' Caused 'Inaudible' Recording

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—At last an explanation for some of those "inaudible" and "unintelligible" passages in the White House transcript of President Nixon's Watergate conversations: "Sweeping" caused them.

According to White House aide Fred Buzhardt, sweeping is the noise on the tape during the time it takes an automatic recorder to start and get to recording speed.

The White House taping system was actuated by sound. The microphones pick up a noise, such as a voice, and the recorder begins to turn.

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**Nixon Signs Bill
Establishing U.S.
Energy Agency**

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—President Nixon signed legislation creating the Federal Energy Administration today and warned of "disturbing indications that . . . many Americans believe that good conservation habits can be forgotten" with the easing of the energy crisis.

"By no stretch of the imagination have we yet overcome the energy challenge," Mr. Nixon said in a statement after he signed the bill. He also asked for prompt congressional passage of other administration-sponsored energy measures.

The new, independent agency created by the legislation will coordinate federal policy and actions in coping with energy shortages. It replaces the Federal Energy Office, which Mr. Nixon established by executive order last winter.

John Sawhill, who has been assistant FEO director, will take over tomorrow as head of the new agency when William Simon is sworn in as Treasury Secretary.

**No Awards in Drama, Fiction
Nixon Exposures Bring 2 Pulitzer Prizes**

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT)—Exposures of questionable contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign and of his relatively small income-tax payments have won Pulitzer prizes for national reporting. The awards were announced yesterday.

Prices of \$1,000 each went to James Polk of the Washington Star-News, for stories that, among other things, disclosed a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution by financier Robert Bass and to Jack White of the Providence (R.I.) Journal and Bulletin, who disclosed Mr. Nixon's 1970 and 1971 tax returns, which led to the President's agreement to pay tax arrears.

For the second time in the last three years, there was no Pulitzer prize for drama, reflecting a unanimous view of drama jurors, as was the case in 1972. There was also no award for fiction, for the second time in four years.

The gold medal for meritorious public service by a newspaper went to Newsday, of Garden City. Mr. McGill said that a "very substantial number of trustees

feel very strongly about the problem of approving a prize which seems to convey that the university is approving illegal acts" such as the disclosure of Mr. Nixon's income-tax returns, which the Internal Revenue Service is supposed to keep confidential.

"Knew Journalism"

"The feeling is not that the reporter is at fault here but that the award is significant only because of the misconduct and that seems to be Xerox journalism," Mr. McGill said. "It seems to involve little reportorial initiative."

The other prizes announced yesterday were:

HISTORY—"The Americans: The Democratic Experience," by Daniel Boorstin, the third volume of a series.

BIOGRAPHY—"O'Neill, Son and Artist," by Louis Sheaffer, who has worked 16 years on the life of playwright Eugene O'Neill. His first volume was published in 1968 and the final volume last year.

POETRY—"The Dolphin," by Robert Lowell, a collection which won him his second Pulitzer prize in poetry.

GENERAL NONFICTION—"The Denial of Death," by Ernest Becker, a work contending that fear of life and of death are "the mainsprings of human activity." The book was completed a year before the anthropologist died on March 6.

MUSIC—"Notturno," by Donald Martino, a chamber piece by a member of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston on commission from the Walker Naumburg Foundation.

SPECIAL CITATION IN MUSIC—Roger Sessions, 74, for his life's work as a composer.

The journalism awards included:

GENERAL LOCAL REPORTING—Arthur Petacque and Hugh Hough, of the Chicago Sun-Times, for breaking a story charging that the 1968 murder of the daughter of Sen. Charles Percy, R. Ill., was committed by a man now serving a penitentiary sentence, leading to reopening of the murder case.

COMMENTARY—Edwin Roberts Jr., of the National Observer, for his weekly column, "Mainstreams."

CRITICISM—Emily Genauer, art critic for the Newday Syndicate.

All the prizes carry \$1,000 honorariums, except for the public service gold medal and the citation to Mr. Sessions.



CARDINAL GREETING—József Cardinal Mindszenty addresses an airport crowd at his arrival in New York City, where he plans to begin a U.S. tour to explain why he would not resign as primate of Hungary before Pope Paul VI dismissed him.

Loss of a Strong Ally Feared

End of Gaullist Regime Dismays Arabs

By Jim Hoagland

BERBUT, May 7 (WP)—The studied end of 16 years of Gaullist rule in France can only dismay Arab governments, which have looked on the Gaullists as their strongest allies in Western Europe.

There is already unceasing apprehension in the Arab world that the defeat of Jacques Chaban-Delmas in Sunday's first round of voting in France could affect the close French-Arab relationship.

Beirut's influential newspaper Al Anwar, which often echoes the viewpoint of President Anwar Sadat's government in Egypt, signaled this concern yesterday by asserting that "American policy and Zionist fingers were not entirely innocent of bringing the downfall of Gaullism."

Arab sympathies about France's runoff election on May 19 are already clear. While worried that Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing might not be as friendly as Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou were, Arab politicians and intellectuals are convinced that the election of Socialist François Mitterrand would be a disaster for

This feeling is especially acute in Cairo. The French Socialist candidate visited the Egyptian capital earlier this year for a three-day seminar at the newspaper Al Ahram and touched off a sharp debate with the Egyptian officials and newsmen present.

Zionist Sympathies

He stated frankly his pro-Zionist sympathies and just would not listen to the Arab case," said an Egyptian moderate who was

present. "We know the Israeli Labor party has a strong influence on the Socialist in France, and Mitterrand's election would undermine our entire European policy at a critical time."

The defeat of what was considered to be a friendly conservative government in Britain and the growing impeachment shadow over President Nixon have already created an uncertainty in the international arena that is disconcerting to the Arabs.

Arab oil producers hope that, as president, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would be compelled to continue the aggressive search and bargaining for assured oil supplies undertaken by Mr. Pompidou's foreign minister, Michel Jobert.

Jobert's Contracts

Mr. Jobert concentrated on concluding long-term contracts with Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq. Arab oil-industry sources note that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's only important personal effort in the Middle East was to conclude a multimillion-dollar deal with

Iran, a non-Arab rival of Arab oil producers in the Persian Gulf area.

The finance minister is known to have been sharply critical in private of the three-year contract Mr. Jobert worked out with Saudi Arabia for 30 million tons of oil, which the French were to pay in for industrial goods and arms at prices above world-market levels.

The Arab-Gaullist links have been especially close since Gen.

de Gaulle decreed an arms embargo against Israel during the 1967 war. The embargo remains in effect against Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, but the French in 1969 agreed to sell Libya 110 Mirage III fighter-bombers.

Some of these planes were transferred to Egypt and used in the October war, according to reliable diplomatic sources and Israeli reports. France has also reportedly concluded contracts for the sale of Mirages to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait since the October war, according to reliable Arab sources, who expect these planes to be transferred to Egypt.

Two of the victims, a man and his wife, were shot to death in an ambush on a lonely road near their home in County Tyrone shortly after midnight, the police said.

In Belfast, two masked gunmen leaped from a car at a construction site and opened fire on a group of Catholic workers eating lunch in a hut, the police said.

They killed two and seriously wounded five before fleeing to their car.

Meanwhile British soldiers in downtown Belfast used a robot to clear a booby-trapped panic truck in foam near City Hall before defusing it.

The army said that 1,100 pounds of explosives and mortar shells had been packed into the truck.

In another incident the republican bomb of the extreme Protestant's Ulster Defense Association, Sammy Tweed, 32, escaped from a court in Belfast.

Tweed fled a court hearing the confusion when a group of his supporters surged in, shouting "Bomb! Bomb!" The police threw open the doors to let everyone out and Tweed disappeared with his followers. He had been arrested for possession of guns and ammunition.

At the same time the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army threatened to assassinate British politicians if British troops carried out a threat to shoot children in Northern Ireland.

The IRA answered a British statement that they were empowered to shoot children making gasoline-bomb attacks.

Chartered DC-6 Crashes; 3 Die

NUREMBERG, May 7 (AP)—A chartered cargo plane carrying

tonnes of flowers for Mother's Day crashed late last night while approaching Nuremberg Airport.

Pierre Messmer, his lukewarm

support of Mr. Chaban-Delmas,

Mr. Messmer and the Gaullist

leadership have called on their

supporters to vote for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the runoff.

End of an Era

Whoever wins on May 19, the election will mark the end of the Gaullist era, which began when an uprising of French settlers in Algeria carried the late Gen.

Charles de Gaulle to power in May, 1958. The official Gaullist

candidate, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, ran a poor third Sunday with 15.10 percent of the vote, and was also eliminated.

There was bitter recrimination within the Gaullist party over

the defeat, many stanch Gaullists blaming Prime Minister

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Supertanker on Fire

LISBON, May 7 (AP)—A Greek supertanker, the Andros Aries, believed carrying a full load of oil, was adrift and on fire today in the Indian Ocean south of Mozambique, the Portuguese news agency, Lusa, reported.

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10 Die on Turkish Bus

ISTANBUL, May 7 (UPI)—A bus

collided with a truck near the central

town of Bolu during the

killings 10 persons and injur

police said today.

**Defeat Looms
For Trudeau
Over Budget**

**Allied Party Seeks
No-Confidence Vote**

OTTAWA, May 7 (Reuters)—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's minority government seemed on the brink of defeat tonight after the New Democratic party introduced a no-confidence motion in the House of Commons.

Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party relies on NDP support in Parliament and without it has virtually no chance of staying in power.

The leader of the NDP, David Lewis, presented the no-confidence motion to loud applause from his own members and the opposition Conservative party.

Mr. Lewis's motion condemned the government for "its failure to apply any measures to help pensioners or others on low or fixed incomes, to deal with the housing crisis and to remove glaring inequalities in the tax system."

The Conservative party had already said that it will oppose the budget, which proposed a one-year 10 percent surcharge on corporate profits.

The 10 percent surcharge on corporate profits and other budget proposals were viewed by many economists and Canadian business leaders as being entirely fair and a step toward containing inflation.

But observers said the budget fell short of NDP demands, which included a price-control board and a 6 percent ceiling on mortgage interest rates.

The budget called for a 10 percent increase in government spending for 1974-75.

This would be offset by increased taxes for smokers and drinkers and for the mining and gas industries as well as financial institutions.

**Gunmen Slay
4 Catholics in
Ulster Attacks**

BELFAST, May 7 (UPI)—Gunmen firing machine guns killed four Catholics in Northern Ireland today.

Two of the victims, a man and his wife, were shot to death in an ambush on a lonely road near their home in County Tyrone shortly after midnight, the police said.

In Belfast, two masked gunmen leaped from a car at a construction site and opened fire on a group of Catholic workers eating lunch in a hut, the police said.

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U.S. Colleges Pinched by Drop in Enrollments

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT).— "We're seeing the hunger," a college admissions officer said recently. "But we're not starving yet."

For America's colleges, the line between hunger and starvation is getting as thin as sheepskin, even though it has not yet vanished. But as the annual blizzard of college acceptance letters has gone out to next fall's freshmen, most campus officials have found little comfort in the outline of the class taking shape.

State colleges, for example, will each a dreading watershed in 17 years old: a student read even at the level of a 3-year-old in the fourth grade," according to a federal report.

A special four-year testing program's results, suggesting illiteracy to be more pervasive than was realized, were termed "alarming and discouraging" by Ruth Love Holloway, the government's reading expert.

The problem was found to be the most severe among low-income black males, one out of five of whom could end formal schooling without being able to read a simple paragraph.

The National Center for Health Statistics, an arm of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said the findings indicate that existing government definitions of literacy "might lead to serious underestimates" of the problem.

6,788 Were Tested

Special reading tests were administered by HEW to 6,788 youths between 1966 and 1970.

The scoring showed that 4.8 percent were illiterate. Projected nationwide, that means about 1 million of 22.7 million school-age children who should be in grades 6 through 12 cannot read a fourth-grader's materials.

Illiteracy was found to be most prevalent among boys, especially blacks from low-income families in which parents had little or no formal education.

For example, 4.7 percent of white males and 1.1 percent of white females could not read, compared with 30.5 percent of black males and 9.6 percent of black females.

In families with less than \$3,000 annual income, 9.8 percent of white youths and 33.1 percent of blacks were judged illiterate. But the inability to read dropped to 3.5 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively, in the \$5,000-\$6,999 income level, and to eight-tenths of 1 percent and 4.7 percent in families earning more than \$10,000.

If parents had little or no formal education, 22 percent of whites and 53 percent of blacks could not pass the test. When one parent had finished elementary school, the illiteracy rate fell to 6 percent for white youths and 18 percent for blacks.

U.S. Aide Opposes 200-Mile Limit

On Fisheries Zone

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—

A top Labor Department official has acknowledged that his agency delayed carrying out the legal mandate to help Vietnam veterans get jobs.

"We were slow, very slow, in carrying out the law," William Kolberg, assistant secretary of labor for manpower, told the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee.

Mr. Kolberg told chairman Vance Hartke, D-Ind., that the department is now doing a better job because of the panel's prodding.

Sen. Hartke said that during 1973 and so far this year the unemployment rate for veterans aged 20 to 24 has been significantly higher than for non-veterans in the same age group.

"Unemployment remains a persistent problem for many, particularly disadvantaged and minority veterans," Sen. Hartke said.

The Disabled American Veterans are being short-changed "because of apathy, bureaucratic bungling and foot-dragging" by the Labor Department, he said.

Unemployment among minority veterans was nearly 18 percent for the first three months of this year, over twice the rate of the previous quarter. Sen. Hartke said.

Chilean Regime Commutes Five Death Sentences

SANTIAGO, May 7 (Reuters).— Chile's military government has commuted death sentences imposed on five Socialist militants. Interior Minister Oscar Bonilla announced here last night.

The five were found guilty by court-martial in the town of San Fernando, southwest of here, 1 day ago. They were accused of forming a paramilitary group.

Two of the men are students, both aged 20, two are peasant leaders and the fifth is the local head of the agrarian reform corporation.

Gen. Bonilla did not indicate what sentences were substituted for the death penalties. It is the first time the military government has annulled death penalties imposed by a court-martial.

Lawyers here said a court-martial, in the southern town of Valdivia, has sentenced two former local leaders of the Socialist party to death. The prosecution has demanded six death penalties at the court-martial here of 27 almen and 10 civilians on trial as alleged supporters of the overthrown government of President Salvador Allende.

A Hurricane Is Still a She

MIAMI, May 7 (AP).—

Half of 21 female names were selected yesterday by the National Hurricane Center here for the 1974 season, which officially begins in June.

Giving storms female names is a tradition that has been challenged unsuccessfully in recent years by women's rights groups, said Frank, the head of the center.

One, for example, reported application rates of only half the number of two years ago.

Although the number of persons reaching the college age of 18 will not begin to taper off until the end of the decade, the proportion of high school graduates who finally choose college has declined steadily in past years from more than 60 percent in the late 1960s to less than 58 percent this year.

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Statesman of Integrity

For Americans, there is a special sting in the resignation of Willy Brandt, quite apart from the fact that, as chancellor of West Germany, Mr. Brandt was a friend of the United States as well as a force for progress in Western Europe. Mr. Brandt not only accepted political responsibility for the appointment of an East German spy to a government post—as President Nixon acknowledged his general responsibility for the acts of his agents in Watergate—he gave up his office.

It will not do to press the analogy too closely—there are marked differences, constitutionally, in terms of political stresses and in personal temperament, between the President of the United States and the former West German chancellor. Moreover, the effects of Mr. Brandt's departure from office, both in his country's government and on international affairs, suggests that even an act of personal integrity can have very serious consequences.

Willy Brandt accomplished much for Europe in Bonn. And while it is much too early to rule him out of future political and diplomatic developments, or to predict just what impact his resignation will have on that future, there is now uncertainty about the course of one of the most stable and prosperous countries in the world. With Britain and Italy in economic trouble, and

France's leadership still undecided, this makes for deep uneasiness about the Common Market, both within itself and in its relations to other countries.

This last is particularly serious insofar as the attitude of Western Europe toward the superpowers is concerned. Mr. Brandt was not only a friend of America, but had made great progress in establishing fruitful contacts between Bonn and Eastern Europe. Many West Germans were troubled by the Brandt Ostpolitik, and the circumstances of the chancellor's resignation—a case of East German espionage—may intensify the discontent. How this will affect détente, in the European capitals as well as in Washington and Moscow, remains to be seen.

Nevertheless, admitting the patent fact that Mr. Brandt's act in stepping down leaves many problems in its wake, and also recognizing that political obituary for him would be premature, it is due to him to state that his last act as chancellor was consistent with the courage and integrity that has marked his whole career. From his youthful opposition to Nazism through the toughness that marked his leadership in beleaguered West Berlin to that policy toward the East that won him the Nobel Peace Prize, he has been a good German, a good European and a good statesman to the world.

Decline of the Common Market

Italy's abrupt decision to limit imports is the latest in a portentous series of rebuffs to the central principle of the European Common Market. In March there was the British demand to renegotiate its terms of entering the market. In January, there was the sudden French decision to float the franc. In December there were the stalemate over regional development funds and the market's demonstrated inability to work out a joint policy on oil. Western Europe is now being shaken by the same menacing inflation as the United States, and it has the same fears of future unemployment. Each of the Western European governments is under great pressure to act decisively to protect its people's prosperity. Since they cannot agree to move together, they are now moving separately. Italy's curtailment of imports is not a final vote of no confidence in the Common Market. But it is certainly a vote of not enough confidence.

Italy's government was quite correct in concluding that, if it was to do anything at all, it had to act much more rapidly than the Common Market's consultation processes allow. The Italian economy is obviously in a precarious state of health. Things were going well enough last fall, although the combination of prosperity and inflation was resulting in a boom in imported consumers' goods. But when the oil prices shot up at the end of the year, the inflation and the deficit in the trade balance suddenly got very much worse.

Italy's rate of inflation is now approaching 20 percent. Inflation rates of 15 percent

a year or more are now general throughout the major countries of Western Europe, with the single monumental exception of West Germany. That is why all of the other major European currencies are now declining in comparison with the deutsche mark. In nervous times, well-to-do Italians have a tendency to run their money across the border into Switzerland, which lies in the deutsche mark bloc. That outflow drains Italy, in turn, of the money needed at home for investment. To stop this drain, the Italian government decided that it had no choice but to demonstrate, in the most forceful way possible, that it is capable of curbing imports and protecting the value of the lira.

A profound change of perspective among Europeans is becoming manifest. Europeans are losing faith in the idea of Europe, and in the Common Market as an institution capable of actually running things. The market was never built on purely technical economic incentives or a narrowly arithmetical calculation of benefits. It was the creation of the postwar years, when the sense of danger and shared destiny was very strong. Now Europe has enjoyed a generation of serenity and rapidly rising wealth. Ironically, it seems to have left the Common Market without a political base among the 250 million people who are its constituents. Unfortunately the alternative, reliance on the present array of weak national governments, does not seem to offer much reassurance amid a soaring inflation and harsh competition for resources.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Détente and Trade

Former Soviet Premier Khrushchev's appeal, not long before his death, for a more enlightened Communist society in which police measures against intellectuals would be barred raises the question again of what, if anything, the United States can do to advance this evolution.

"It is essential that people enjoy their inalienable rights here in the Soviet Union," Mr. Khrushchev said in his tape-recorded memoirs. "It was for those rights that 10 million or more of our citizens paid with their lives in Stalin's jails and camps."

One view in the United States is that Soviet liberalization and freer emigration can be advanced by withholding American trade and credits. That view is embodied in the Jackson amendment to the trade bill, which has been endorsed by such Soviet dissidents as nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov.

The contrary view has just been reiterated by Mr. Sakharov's old friend and fellow dissident, the historian Roy Medvedev, who believes that trade expansion and continued détente are more likely to nurture freedom in Soviet society, including freer emigration. Denial of trade and other Western pressures beyond "a certain limit" might boomerang, he argues, and lead to a tightening of Soviet police controls.

The Medvedev view appears to us to be the more realistic one. This does not mean that quiet diplomacy should not be employed to press for freer emigration and changes in Soviet foreign, defense and domestic policies

which endanger détente. Of course it should; but there are severe limits to what can be achieved.

The Soviet need for American trade and credits is declining, reducing the leverage the United States can exert on Soviet policies. As a major exporter of raw materials, including petroleum, the Soviet Union has gained from the fourfold rise in oil prices last year. Increased earnings from oil exports alone promise to cover generously this year the Soviet Union's hard currency balance-of-payments deficit, which amounted to \$1.3 billion in 1972. That is the conclusion of a study by Prof. Marshall Goldman, of Wellesley College, once a firm supporter of Sen. Jackson's demands, who now argues that Congress can no longer be unreasonable in the concessions asked of the Russians in exchange for trade and credits.

The Russians might well agree to maintain emigration rates for Soviet Jews at the levels that prevailed in 1973 and might also concede to stop harassment, but it is unrealistic to expect concessions that might have been made a year ago," he told the Senate Banking Committee.

The Goldman study suggests that the Jackson amendment, if it ever had any value, has become a dwindling asset. Free world trade liberalization is being held up without gaining Soviet concessions. The Congress would be better advised to permit reasonable trade and modest credits to go forward in the interests of détente.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 8, 1899

NEW YORK—There seems to be some doubt as to the prospects of immediate peace in the Philippines. Whether the Filipino envoys had sufficient authority to treat for peace or whether the American Civil Commissioners presented matters in too rosy a light, the demonstrations in America appear a little too premature. Peace there will be, of course, but not for the moment.

Fifty Years Ago

May 8, 1924

PARIS—Too much that is written about Palestine in these days is colored by prejudice or a partisan purpose. It is rather difficult in these circumstances to know the exact truth. It is probable that there has been exaggeration in what has been printed about the Arab grievances and also about some features of the Zionist colonization. But both sides will have to make concessions.



I'd Rather Have Détente With Cuba and Get a Decent Cigar.

Cuba: Live Issue in U.S. Again

By David Binder

WASHINGTON.—Americans influential in the national policy-making process have begun to debate the issue of relations with Cuba after a lapse of more than five years.

Although leading officials of the Nixon administration insist that no change is imminent in the U.S. policy of boycott toward the island, some officials comment that the mere emergence of the debate signifies an important change, whose end point—while still a long stretch down the road—could be the resumption of relations.

On the surface, the new debate has been sparked by two administration decisions favorable to Cuba, which were announced by the State Department April 12.

New Dialogue

The first was to license American subsidiaries of three major motor vehicle companies in Argentina to export cars and trucks to Cuba. The second was Secretary of State Kissinger's acquiescence to demands of Latin American and Caribbean foreign ministers to a vote among the members of the Organization of American States to determine whether Cuba should be invited to participate in the next round of the "new hemisphere dialogue" inaugurated by the administration last year.

The debate has received an added fillip from a request by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and four congressmen for a "new look" at the U.S. policy toward Cuba.

However, administration officials say the real impetus for the debate comes from the U.S. decision to cultivate Latin American and Caribbean neighbors, following five years of neglect. This has automatically revived the question of Cuba—so near geographically to the United States and so far away in terms of political orientation since the Bay of Pigs disaster and Soviet missile crisis of the early 1960s.

The issue has also drawn attention because five years of administration détente policy—involving principally the Soviet Union and China—have left only Cuba, Albania and Mongolia on the fringes. Again, Cuba attracts more interest because of proximity to the United States.

Recently President Nixon and Secretary Kissinger have been invited by Argentina, for instance—on the premise that the United States has sacrificed a constructive policy toward Latin America as a whole to its rigid stance on Cuba.

The Kissinger study suggests that the Jackson amendment, if it ever had any value, has become a dwindling asset. Free world trade liberalization is being held up without gaining Soviet concessions. The Congress would be better advised to permit reasonable trade and modest credits to go forward in the interests of détente.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

begin a direct dialogue on improving relations. These include the following:

• Premier Castro's seemingly implausible hostility toward the United States, particularly toward the Nixon administration. Although Washington believes the Castro leadership is no longer fostering revolution in Latin America on a grand scale, Havana remains an "enemy" in the official view, to the extent that Foreign Minister Paul Roa could go before the UN General Assembly last week and accuse the administration of "filthy policies of economic blockade."

• Influential Cuban exiles and numerous conservative legislators, including at least 34 senators, who would oppose an early rapprochement between the United States and Cuba.

• Remaining conservative governments in Latin America that would be frightened by U.S. acceptance of Castro Communism—chiefly Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador.

• The administration perception that to take up ties now with the Castro government would be to strengthen the impression that President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger prefer dealing with enemies to dealing with friends, and also an impression that the way to get something out of the United States is to pull Uncle Sam's beard.

For the present, administration officials see neither great gain nor great loss in seeking better relations with the Castro leadership, and some think nothing substantive could take place until Mr. Nixon's successor is in office.

In the administration view, the rapprochement would require the rapprochement of a country that has close ties with both Cuba and the United States. At the moment, only Mexico, Peru and Algeria qualify for that role.

Also, the Castro government is reported to be willing to meet "constructively" with the hemisphere's foreign ministers as a participant in "the new hemisphere dialogue" in Buenos Aires next March. This could pave the way for a direct Havana-Washington dialogue, say U.S. officials, although they are not enthusiastic at this time about Cuban participation at Buenos Aires.

Soviet Role

One part of the puzzle that still does not fit the considerations of the administration officials is the role played by the Soviet Union, which is extending \$500 million in assistance to Cuba annually, according to the estimates here.

Some officials believe the Soviet Union enjoys the spectacle of the United States being discredited in its renewed efforts to cultivate its southern hemisphere neighbors

by the continuing U.S.-Cuban hostility. But these same officials note that the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, on his visit to Havana early this year, urged moderation on Mr. Castro. They wonder how long "embarrassment" of the United States might be worth half a billion dollars a year to Moscow.

France is and has been for several generations a democracy in terms of its creeds and also in terms of its administrative structure, although during that time it has been headed by emperors, kings and presidents, all of whom seemed to conceive themselves in a quasi-monarchical sense of function.

An odd stew has been cooked of financial stability, social justice and traditional strains. They tend to rival each other in national political body where is right and center have never been able to compete.

The general himself often confided to callers, with a mixture of pride and regret, that he had no successors. Surely Pompidou, an able lieutenant with much political wisdom, never pretended that he was more than a man who occupied the Elysée seat that had been filled by his great predecessor.

Pompidou emphasized both continuity and change from the original chateau of Gaullism. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who sought to pursue a similar policy, was unable to sell the idea to France's voters despite the fact that he had been a prime minister, was a Resistance hero, is a handsome man, a fine athlete and boss of a political stronghold at Bordeaux.

Chaban failed.

Chaban (as he is known to the French) failed lamentably. This was partly due to his own shortcomings. He was touched by a tax scandal and is a poor speaker and partly due to the sordid rivalries of other Gaullists scrambling for power. But mostly it was due to the fact that Gaullism is dead. It couldn't survive De Gaulle.

Gaullism was not a political philosophy. It was a vague mixture of national pride and a sense of grandeur which the general manipulated skillfully into a power apparatus and a policy method that aimed at increasing French influence and prestige.

It was never a reasoned, intellectual code like Marxism. It represented a mixture of the general's thoughts and the historical events in which he was personally acting a role or taking a lead. André Malraux, the famous writer and a member of De Gaulle's cabinet, thought that this in a sense resembled the situation of the French Revolution which, by its personalized past, haunted subsequent revolutions in 1848 and 1870.

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Likewise, Communism is probably somewhat different from other European countries.

The party is solid, well-organized and can count on impressive support at the ballot boxes. But although De Gaulle used to proclaim that Communism was a "army" that worked for a "foreign" power, most people in France are only i truth expressing opposition.

Thus, as the 1974 election approaches, it's climax with two

leaders—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for the right and François Mitterrand for the left and center-left.

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This will have strong appeal among conservatives, practical Catholics and those who still announce themselves as "Gaullists."

But for the first election in 10 years, neither De Gaulle nor Gaullism is the key issue. New men and policies that at least appear new will now govern France as the memory of the grand old general fades into the history books.

French Election Viewed

The End of Gaullism

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is not yet clear who

won the French elections be-

gun May 5 and scheduled to end

on May 19 but it is obvious who

lost them. That man was the

late Charles de Gaulle. If

nothing else the quest for a new

president touched off by Georges

Pompidou's death proved that

Gaullism could not long endure

without its namesake and in-

ventor.

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Frequently—especially dim-

eratives such as the German occi-

ation which produced De Gaulle

and the Algerian war which pro-

duced him again—the French

have shown preference for

strong man at

Israelis Clash With Syrians And Lebanese But Say Fire Slackens on the Golan Heights

TEL AVIV, May 2 (UPI) — Israel said its artillery crews exchanged fire with the Syrians today in what the Israeli armed forces radio called a relative reduction in the scale of clashes on the Golan Heights.

But in Damascus, military communiques said that Syrian and Israeli gunners traded artillery and tank fire with no sign of letup.

As the shooting continued for the 57th straight day, U.S. and Israeli officials went ahead with discussions of a possible truce-enforcement plan for the unsettled heights.

In an evening summary of the front-line incidents, the Israeli army radio said:

"Observers believe that the intensity of the Syrian fire lessened a bit today, a fact that could be due to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's promise that his troops would try not to worsen the clashes while U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conducts talks on a separation of forces in the north."

Clash With Lebanese

In addition to fighting along the Golan front line, the Israeli radio said, Israeli troops on the mountain of Jebel Ans were fired at twice apparently from adjacent Lebanese territory.

In Beirut, the Defense Ministry announced that Lebanese artillery today shelled an Israeli military vehicle that crossed the border, set it on fire and forced it to retreat.

Later, a Lebanese communiqué said, an Israeli patrol that encashed on the Lebanon side Mount Hermon opened fire on Lebanese Army post.

Lebanese troops returned fire and forced the patrol to withdraw, the communiqué said. One Lebanese soldier was wounded in the exchange of fire, it said.

Beirut press reports said the Israelis often infiltrate the Lebanese foothills of Mount Hermon in order to gain a tactical advantage over the Syrians. During the last week, Israeli tanks and artillery are reported to have bombarded sections of south Lebanon repeatedly.

Turkish Students Continue to Clash over Amnesty

ISTANBUL, May 2 (UPI) — Right-wing and left-wing students clashed in front of Istanbul University for the second straight day over a general amnesty bill to be debated by the parliament.

Police broke up the fight, the test in a series of student clashes throughout Turkey over whether the amnesty will include

those jailed for anarchist activities. Police said two Istanbul students had been critically injured.

They arrested 77 students last night during a brawl between left-wing and right-wing youths in front of a student hostel in similar fighting in Edirnehir, northwest Turkey, left five students stabbed and in serious condition.

An issue is whether the amnesty will cover two articles under the penal code providing for life imprisonment or death sentences for persons convicted of anarchist activities which "violate the moral personality."

HO Elects Iranian

GENEVA, May 2 (Reuters) — Iranian Health Minister Anoushian Pouyan, 45, a former professor of general surgery at the Medical Faculty, today was elected president of the annual assembly here of the World Health Organization.

Holdout Over Automation Disrupts a N.Y. Newspaper

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT) — The New York Daily News today automated typesetting equipment to publish its print edition without a contract with a newspaper page set with the new equipment and engraved by photogravure.

The newspaper's presses did not roll until almost 5 a.m. 6 hours after the first edition was published — and a spokesman said that only about 6,000 papers were printed today. The News has a daily circulation of two million.

Eight officials of the printers' union were arrested on trespassing.

Soldier Accused of Nixon Threat

DETROIT, May 2 (UPI) — Will Lewis has been charged with threatening the life of President Nixon while he was at the 74 last weekend.

A judge yesterday ordered a psychiatric test for the enlisted man.

The Secret Service said the man told another soldier President Nixon is going to be "Expo '74 and I'm going to tick him off."

The suspect was taken into custody in a Seattle apartment, where he allegedly found a automatic rifle and a pistol.



United Press International
SIGNS OF CONFUSION — Arrows on the new Bradford Bridge in Bradford, Pa., were without explanation. The motorist seems to have rightly ignored them.

Population, Economy, Worldliness

Toronto on Way to Replacing Montreal as Top Canada City

By William Borders

TORONTO (NYT) — After spending 100 years in second place, Toronto is suddenly on its way to becoming the first city of Canada, much to the distress of Montreal, its rival 300 miles to the northeast.

In population, economic power and even, to some extent, worldliness of outlook, this urban center is beginning to move ahead. But many Montrealers still have disdain for "Trudeau," as the call it in parody of the central Canadian accent.

"We're becoming the place in Canada where the action is, and it just kills those guys in Montreal to admit it," said an executive of a corporation that recently shifted from Montreal to Toronto.

Since each of the two metropolitan areas has a population of more than 3.5 million, they are home to one of every four Canadians. Their traditional rivalry thus engenders something of a national debate.

Basic Elements

The contrast between them reflects the two basic elements in modern Canadian society: the French dominance that gives Montreal its elegant grace and *je ne sais quoi* and the Anglo-Saxon tradition of Toronto, with its Protestant morality once so pervasive that residents knew it as "Toronto the Good."

With a population increase of 65,000 a year, greater Toronto is growing twice as fast as greater Montreal. Its immigrants streaming in from every part of the world as well as other regions of Canada.

Among them are English-speaking Montrealers concerned about French separation, who have moved here so they can as one of them put it, "forget all about the bloody language problem."

A number of corporations have made the move, too, often for the same reason, ending what was until recently Montreal's unique blend of commercial and financial pre-eminence.

Even Montreal's biggest bondholders—and nearly everyone who

lives in that agreeable city is a booster—concede that the political turmoil of recent years, with its occasional violence, has discouraged business expansion and slowed the economy of Quebec Province, which was already comparatively poor.

Signs of Recovery

Despite some strong signs of recovery in the last year, Quebec Province still has an unemployment rate well above the national average of 5.5 percent, and median income in Montreal is several hundred dollars below the level here, which is about \$6,000 a year.

Coinciding with the new prosperity, Toronto has gained a rich diversity from the flood of immigrants who have made this city, more than any other in Canada, a reflection of the national ethnic mosaic.

More than one-third of the people of Toronto were born outside Canada, and a walk through the city can give a visitor a taste of half a dozen cultures.

Montreal, despite its distinctly European atmosphere, has attracted only half as many immigrants in recent years as Toronto has, and some of them think that the Quebec government's current drive to upgrade the status of French will widen that disparity.

Gradual Decline

The province, concerned about the gradual decline in the number of French-speaking Canadians, is debating a proposed requirement that immigrant children who do not speak English be educated in French. Under present regulations, they may choose either English or French, and they have been choosing English at a rate of 8 to 1.

The language policies have also driven away some native Canadians who speak only English. With French gaining more status, a bank in Montreal might still hire a vice-president who could not speak French, but it would be unlikely to hire a teller who could not, and some English Canadians in the lower job levels have given up and moved to Toronto.

The downtown areas of Canadian cities are alive and bustling, and Montreal and Toronto both have dozens of glassy new skyscrapers with spectacular views. But here again there is difference.

Toronto's mayor, a 37-year-old reformer named David Crombie, was elected a year ago on an anti-development platform, but achieved at last a temporary ban on high-rise construction while the city tries to plan growth on what he calls a human scale.

By contrast, Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal, who was first elected about 20 years ago, has done virtually nothing, despite increasingly vocal citizens groups, to deter the destruction of one of the city's oldest after either to make way for high-rise office buildings, and the face of the downtown area is changing fast.

Washington Dispute

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP) — The Washington Post and the Washington Star-News, the only general-circulation daily newspapers in the area, have threatened to cancel their labor agreement with the printers' union in a similar dispute.

The Washington Publishers Association, which represents both newspapers in negotiations with craft unions, said it would cancel the agreement with Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 if an alleged work slowdown at The Post and "job actions" at the Star-News continued past midnight tonight. The printers' union contract expired on Sept. 30 and a new one is to be signed at the end of the month.

U.S. District Court Judge Clure Morton ruled yesterday that Ray's constitutional rights have not been violated by the confinement. Ray claimed in a suit that solitary confinement was causing him health problems.

Swedish-U.S. Chill Ends as Envoy Arrives

Vietnam War Stirred Nations' Antagonism

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP) — A long diplomatic chill between the United States and Sweden officially ended yesterday when Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister, Sweden's new ambassador, arrived in Washington.

The dispute over pay marked by furious allegations traded between the two countries and the government stirred tension and uncertainty within a nation in economic crisis. Finance Minister Lata Narayan Mishra said a price would "shatter the economy."

There had been no Swedish ambassador here for 18 months since January, 1972, when envoy Hubert de Besche left.

The ambassadorial post in Stockholm was emptied even earlier—in the summer of 1972, when Jerome Holland left. His replacement, Robert Strauss-Hupe, will arrive there later this month.

Withdrawing the ambassador was a manifestation of U.S. displeasure over Swedish leaders often sharp criticism of the U.S. role in the Vietnam war.

Premier Olof Palme and Foreign Minister Erster Wickman frequently censured the United States about Vietnam. Mr. Palme, for instance, compared the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong with Nazi massacres in World War II.

This prompted the Nixon administration to request that the Swedish government not replace Mr. de Besche when he was transferred early last year. Stockholm complied, although a new ambassador already had been named.

After the Paris accords on Vietnam were signed and American troops were withdrawn, tensions began to return to normal. Criticism was no longer heard in Stockholm.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said early last fall that he would review relations with Sweden.

Count Wachtmeister, then the top-ranking career officer in the Swedish Foreign Service, visited Mr. Kissinger last November. Since then, it had been only a question of time when relations would be fully normalized.

Mr. Strauss-Hupe, named to represent the United States in Sweden, is now in Brussels, winding up his affairs as ambassador to Belgium.

Town Loses Bid For Fiat Plant. Disrupts S. Italy

ROME, May 2 (UPI) — The inhabitants of Eboli erected barricades across southern Italy's main railroad and superhighway today in a protest over losing out as the site of an industrial plant.

"We are one step away from tragedia," a carabinieri (national police) officer said. Deputy Mayor Fulvio Scocozza said more roadblocks were springing up in nearby villages.

Montreal, despite its distinctly European atmosphere, has attracted only half as many immigrants in recent years as Toronto has, and some of them think that the Quebec government's current drive to upgrade the status of French will widen that disparity.

Smooth, silent power from G.E.

The Sabena DC-10's have a new kind of engine known as a "high by-pass turbofan" built by General Electric. Apart from being much more powerful, these engines — along with superior new sound proofing — mean that you can converse quietly anywhere in the cabin.

Easy come easy go.

In Sabena's new DC-10's the fuselage is divided into separate rooms; with special wardrobes for coats and new, superbly comfortable seats designed to stay comfortable for hours on end. Each room has its own lavatories. There are even electric razor points in the cabin — so a toilet is never engaged while somebody shaves. And each room has two passenger aisles. So you're never farther than one seat from an aisle and Sabena's cabin service is even quicker.

Protesters manned barricades on the Naples-Reggio Calabria railroad and superhighway and several other roads. About 300 trucks were stranded. Trains were rerouted by way of Bari, with delays of 10 hours or more.

A general strike in Eboli closed shops, offices and schools. Officials said that bread, fruit, vegetables and medicines in the town of 25,000 inhabitants were running short.

Yesterdays in Eboli

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Busy Days for Genealogy in the U.S.

By Tom Buckley
NEW YORK (UPI)—These are busy days, comparatively speaking, at the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

"There has been a resurgence of interest lately," said Harold Hazleton, looking across the vaulted library that occupies the top floor of the society's headquarters on East 55th Street, where eight or 10 persons were recently perusing old books and manuscripts.

"Some of it has been stimu-

lated by the national bicentennial," he said. "People who always vaguely thought that they had an ancestor who was a close associate of George Washington or some other figure of the Revolution are feeling themselves challenged to find out whether it's true or not."

Mr. Hazleton, a slender silver-haired man of 68, a descendant of Puritans who arrived in Massachusetts from Yorkshire in 1636, has been a member of the society for 30 years. He took charge of the library 10 years ago after retiring from the advertising business.

Major Center

The society, founded in 1869 by members of the city's old Dutch and English families, now has more than 1,000 members from every state. The library, with 55,000 volumes and a large collection of manuscripts and microfilm, is a major center of genealogical research. Only the book collection is open to the public.

Sara Delano Roosevelt was an active member of the society. Portraits of her son, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, his cousin, President Theodore Roosevelt, President Martin Van Buren and President Calvin Coolidge hang in the boardroom.

The Roosevelts and Van Burens were members of old Dutch families. Coolidge, although not particularly distinguished from a genealogical point of view, presided at the laying of the cornerstone of the society's headquarters.

"Genealogy is a disease once you get started on it, like detective stories or double crostics," Mr. Hazleton said. "It's what might be called a worm's-eye view

of history, but our records are often of great value to historians."

The society building also houses several "lineage" organizations—the Holland, Huguenot and St. Nicholas Societies, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the New England Society of the City of New York and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Officials of these organizations use the library to authenticate applications for membership. "One of our regulars is Mrs. Julian Woodward, the registrar-general of the Society of Colonial Dames," said Mr. Hazleton, pointing out a distinguished looking woman seated at one of the tables. "It is regarded by many people as the most prestigious of all of them."

Given the obscure and humble origins of the overwhelming majority of American families, an interest in genealogy, with its overtones of snobbery, has often been considered a laughable self-indulgence of the rich.

Many of the moguls of the gilded age tried to provide themselves with ancestries that they thought were more appropriate to their wealth and power than a line of descent that included indentured servants and store clerks.

Dark Period

It was a dark period for professional genealogy, said Kenn Stryker-Rodda, who edits the society's journal. "There was a lot of what we call ancestor-hunting being done," he said. "A man would decide that he wanted to be descended from William the Conqueror and the genealogist would go ahead and do it."

Among the problems encountered by genealogists are the relative



The New York Times

Mrs. George Gardiner indexes cards at N.Y. society.

frequency of bastardy, divorce and desertion in the early days of the United States.

"It's estimated that 17 percent of births in colonial times were out of wedlock," he said. "Beyond that, it may be very unrealistic to trace parentage through the putative father. The mother is really the only parent you can be certain about."

Mr. Stryker-Rodda, who is also the president of the National Genealogical Society and a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists, an organization whose membership is limited to the 50 most eminent practitioners in the country, went on to say that it occasionally happened that clients became dissatisfied with a genealogist's findings.

More Realism

"I don't think, though, that it happens as much as it used to," he said. "People seem to be more realistic about such things, and it's something precious."

It reflects a sense of rootlessness in American life, he suggested. "The three-generation family scarcely exists anymore," he said. "Grandparents no longer take the youngsters on their knee and tell them about their grandparents. The sense of human continuity is lost, sad to say, and there is a growing realization that it's something precious."

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